THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

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TERMS.

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.*

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

Wright & Williams

Have just received per Superb Hope, from New-York their assortment of Fall and Winter Goods—It embraces a greater variety of fancy articles than they have heretofore had, and consists in part of the following:

Blue, black, Oxford mixed, drab and brown Cloths,
Blue, buff and drab Cassimeres,
Blue, black, grey and other colored Satinets (a large assortment,)
Figured, black, blue, crimson, brown and other col'd Bombazettes,
Plain black do. (very fine,)
White and red Flannels, assorted,
Rose and point Blankets,
White and grey lambs wool Hose & 1 2 do
White, bl'k & lead col'd worsted do.
Do. and black silk and cotton do.
Plain & bordered cassimere Shawls,
Black do. and col'd cassimere Points,
Plain and fig'd blk. Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Blk. and color'd nankin and Canton crape Robes and Shawls,
Black and white Italian Crapes (very fine,)
Plain black Gros de Naples silk (very superior)
Color'd and black figured Gros de Naples and Gros de te silks,
Pink, blue, salmon, white and green Florence silks.
White cashmere Scarfs,
Do. and crimson imtn. Merino do.
Crimson, white, black, purple and other color'd cashmere & imtn. merino Handkerchiefs,
Satin damask, Gros de Naples and Gros de te silk handkerchiefs, in great variety,
Figd. Swiss muslins and Swiss muslin 1 2 Handkerchiefs,
A large assortment of superfine and common Calicoes,
4-4 Irish Linens in whole and demi pieces,
Irish Sheetings, Irish and Russia Diapers,
Long Lawns and linen Cambricks,
4-4 Tamboured and loom sewed book Muslins,
4-4 and 6-4 plain Book, Mull, Jackonet and Cambrick muslins, and 6-4 cotton Cambricks,
Toilnet, Valentia, white and colored Marseilles, blk. silk and other Vestings,
Six packages domestic cotton goods—such as 3-4 brown & bleached Shirtings, 4-4 and 5 4 Sheetings, 3 4 4-4 and 5-4 Indigo Checks—Plaids, Bedticks, Diapers, cotton Yarns, &c. &c.
Tortoise Shell tuck and side Combs,
Fine Beaver, castor and Roram *Hats*,
Ladies Morocco and Prunell Shoes, of the best quality.

AN ASSORTMENT OF
Hardware and Crockery,
and a general assortment of
GROCERIES

The above goods were selected with great care and are offered at unusually low prices for Cash or produce.

Elizabeth-City, Nov. 11 — *Tf*

BLANKS.

WARRANTS for Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck Counties, printed and for sale at this Office.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received a large supply of Books, which he offers for sale cheap—Among them are the following:—

The Life and Correspondence of R. H. Lee, in 2 vols.—Gourgaud's Napoleon—Wahn's Life of La Fayette—Jefferson's Notes on Virginia—Mackenzie's 5000 Receipts—Bancroft's Life of Washington, in 2 vols.—Napoleon's Expedition to Russia, in 2. vols.—Franklin's Life and Essays—Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life—Reid on the Mind—Philadelphia Souvenir—Cook's Voyages, in 2 vols.—Self Knowledge—Bibles and Testaments. Besides a variety of Novels and Poems, viz: the Scottish Chiefs, in 3 vols.—Thaddeus of Warsaw, in 2 vols.—Beauties of the British Classics, 2 vols.—Yankee in London—Tales of the Genii, 2 vols.—A Sailor's Friendship and Soldier's Love—Paul and Virginia—Delusion, a tale—Robinson Crusoe, 2 vols.—Pope's Works, 2 vols.—Milton's do. do.—Washington or Liberty Restored—Wreath, &c.

Also a large collection of School Books now in use, viz:—

Murray's and Webster's Spelling Books—Looking Glass—Murray's Grammar and Exercise—Do. Introduction—Do. Reader—History of Rome—Do. of Greece—Do. of England—Scott's Lessons—Pike's Dabolls and Jess' Arithmetics—Cummings' and Morse's Geography with an Atlas—Walker's Dictionary, large & small—Chronology—Blair's Lectures—Do. Philosophy—Bonnycastle's Algebra—Ruddiman's Latin Grammar, and a number of Primers and small books with pictures—Copy Books, Copper Plates, Paper, Slates, Pencils, Quills, Inkstands, Ink, &c &c.

WM. D. GORDAN, Agent.
Elizabeth-City, Nov. 25.

NOTICE.

Mrs. Albertson takes this method to inform the public, that she has opened the House (formerly the City Hotel in Elizabeth-City) as a House of

Private Entertainment and Boarding House,

where genteel travellers and their horses can be accommodated, and a few boarders by the month or year. She will also receive a few Children, students at the Academy, as boarders, if offered.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 9.

Additional Supplies.

We have received per schr. Francis D. Williams from N. York, a variety of seasonable and desirable Goods—amongst them are

Fine Oxford mixt and middling quality blue Clothes,
Plain brown Bombazettes,
Brown and black Hollands,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
Tuck Combs, blue and black Italian Sewings, &c. &c.

Wright & Williams.
Elizabeth-City, Dec. 2.

LIME! LIME!!

I have just received per brig Deborah from Boston

90 casks of Thomastown Stone Lime,
1000 pounds of Cheese,
95 coils Rigging,
Cables, assorted,
Domestic Goods, &c.
Hardware, assorted, and
50 barrels N. E. Rum,
For sale on reasonable terms.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.
Fobesville, Nov. 4.

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

New and Cheap Store.

The Subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public, that they have taken that commodious Store, next door to Capt. Pickett's Tavern, where they have now opened and propose to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Ware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

which they will sell low, for cash or produce.

JAS. A. ARMISTEAD & Co.
Elizabeth-City, Dec. 23 — *Tf*

Hertford Academy

The exercises of this institution, will commence on Monday the first of January next under the direction of Mr. *Thomas A. Hardy.* The course of instruction will comprise the various branches of an English education, and the rudiments of the Latin language. For terms, &c. apply to the teacher.

By order of the Trustees.

☞ Good accommodations for boarders may be obtained in the Town.

Dec 23 — *Tf*

FOR RENT,

A Store House 25 feet in front, and 18 feet deep, with two brick chimneys and a piazza, and a new Ware House in the most central part of Durants Neck, on the main road. It is a most eligible situation for mercantile business, being in the midst of a thickly settled neighborhood, and convenient to several landings on Little River, Albemarle Sound, and Perquimans River.—There is on the adjoining lot a new house where comfortable board may be had if required. Apply to

THOS. LAYDEN on the Premises.
Dec. 23, 1826. — *Tf*

CHEAP PROPERTY.

The subscriber having made arrangements for a removal from his present residence, will sell upon a liberal credit, that well located and improved Property in the Town of Hertford which he at this time occupies, embracing three Lots, with a commodious Dwelling House and every necessary out house, now in good repair. No property in the said town can be better calculated for a private residence and at the same time for business.—His present price is *Fifteen Hundred Dollars, only*

Jonathan H. Jacocks.
Hertford Nov. 2.—Dec. 22. — *Tf*

JUST RECEIVED

Per Brig Mary Burt from Tobago.

32 puncheons RUM
For sale by

Alpheus Fobes, jun.
Elizabeth-City, Dec. 9.

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets in Elizabeth City the first and third Mondays in every month, and the Harmony Chapter meets the second and fourth Mondays.

JOB-PRINTING

OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE.*

Blanks for sale at this office

Sir John Sinclair calculates the produce of the soil and agriculture of Great Britain at 215,000,000l. and including Ireland and the colonies, at 317,000,000l

On the Marriage of Mr. Nodiah Drew to Miss Dorothy Andrew.

"When a virgin becomes a married dam,
She loses her lovely maiden name:
But no such fate lucky Doll befel,
She has merely lost AN *article.*"

Farmer's Repository.

(From the American Sentinel.)

CIDER.

Much has been written on the subject of improving cider in various ways, such as straining it from the press, by filtration through sand or coal, by boiling, freezing and racking, and by the addition of other ingredients to strengthen and improve it. Many of these and other modes are doubtless very beneficial.

But my object is to point out and convince the practical farmer, by stating plain, simple facts, that the most important part towards having good cider is in the *making*—to obtain the strength and spirit from the apple, in the first place, and that in many, if not in most cases, it is not extracted from the pumice. It is needless to state that the rich, dry, sweet apples make the best liquor, or that it is important that the fruit should be ripe and not defective, clean and dry: these things are generally and well understood. The great error lies in the imperfect and hasty manner in which the work is done. It is usually the case that several make their cider at one mill, and each are allowed but a short time; the apples are broken in a *nut*-mill (the kind now in common use) and put immediately on the platform, and in three or four hours a cheese or pressing is made up, the screws forced upon it immediately, and in a short time the work is done.

Such cider as this, and made from sour hard apples, will have a watery appearance at the press, and an actual sour flavor, and soon as fermented will *inevitably* have a light color, and be but little different from poor weak vinegar, and poorly compensate the maker. The mode in which cider *ought to be made*, would be to grind the fruit in the old fashioned trough and wheel mill, until completely crushed to a pulp; then remove it into a vat, and let it remain in a mass until there appears a slight fermentation upon it, which will be varied by the weather and ripeness of the fruit from one to three days; then put it to the press, and not work it off too fast on account of having it clear. Your pumice in the vat will change towards a cherry red, and your cider will partake of the same color, and if not made too early in the season, will have sufficient body to carry it through the next summer, and a good foundation to work upon if you wish to improve it.

My objection to the nut-mill is, that it merely breaks or cut up the apple, and does not crush and grind it like the wheel; still, if the work is *well done*, the pumice will very much improve in fermentation. To convince you that I am correct, bruise a sour hard apple, and force out the juice and you will find it thin as water, white and sour, bruise the other side, and let it remain a few days, and you will find the bruise a deep color, and the juice the same color, sweet and rich.

I am will convinced that we lose much spirit in the pumice. In New Jersey and the south, the distillers never practice purchasing cider, but receive a certain number of bushels and parts of bushels of apples, (as may be agreed upon,) for a gallon of brandy, and I am told that they pay more, and are themselves better paid, than our cider distillers; they grind them, and ferment the pumice unpressed, in vats, and distill the whole mass; it makes what they call the *apple* brandy, and has a flavor of the seed, which makes it differ from our *cider* brandy, which flavor is more or less liked,—according to habit in use of either. I have often thought that our cid distillers would find it profitable to erect vats, and send round and gather pumice from the presses in their neighborhood, (which is always wholly useless,) and ferment and distill it. I may be in an error, but I *think* it would be an experiment by those fitted for it. The sting of the nose, which you feel in walking over a bed of pumice, is cause by the spirit arising from it.

Yeast as a Manure.—It is not generally known that this is one of the most powerful manures in existence. From experiments tried with grass plots and different culinary vegetables, it appears that a very small quantity of yeast, after it has become putrid and useless to the brewer or baker, will effect wonders when mixed with water and applied to plants as liquid manure; the only danger seems to be in making it too rich. It is recommended to be tried on vines, Brassica family especially cauliflowers, the potatoe, as a pickle for wheat and other seeds, and for watering new sown turnips and similar oleaginous seeds.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

The following is a list of the Members chosen for the House of Representatives in the Twentieth Congress, as far as the Elections have taken place.

Maine, sends 7.—John Anderson, William Burleigh, Jeremiah O'Brien, *James W. Ripley, Peleg Sprague, *Joseph F. Wingate, [*one vacancy*]

New-Hampshire 6.—Not elected.

Vermont 5.—‡D. Azro A. Buck, Roilin C. Mallary, [*two vacancies.*]

Massachusetts 13.—Samuel C. Allen, John Baily, B. W. Crowninshield, John Davis, Edward Everett, John Locke, John Reed, *Joseph Richardson, John Varnum, Daniel Webster, [*three vacancies.*]

Rhode-Island 2.—Not chosen.

Connecticut 6.—Not chosen.

New-York 34.—*Daniel D. Barnard, *George O. Belden, *Rudolph Bunner, C. C. Cambreleng, *Samuel Chase, *John C. Clark, *John I De Graff, ‡John D. Dickinson, *Jonas Earll, jun'r, *David E. Evans, Daniel G. Garnsey, *Nathaniel Garrow, John Hallock, jun'r, *Selah R. Hobbie, Martin Hoffman, *Rich'd Keese, Jeremus Johnson, *John Magee, Henry Markall, Henry C. Martindale Dudley Marvin, *John Maynard, ‡Thomas J. Oakley, Henry R. Storrs, *John G. Stower, James Strong, John W. Taylor, S. Van Rensselaer, Gulian C. Verplanck, Aaron Ward, *John J. Wood, Silas Wood, ‡David Woodcock, *Silas Wright, jun.

New Jersey 6.—Lewis Condict, George Holcomb, *Isaac Pierson, Samuel Swan, *Hedge Thompson, Ebenezer Tucker.

Pennsylvania 26.—William Adams, *Samuel Anderson, *Thos. Barlow, James Buchanan, *Richard Coulter, Chauncey Forward, *Joseph Frey, jun'r, *Innes Green, Samuel D. Ingham, *Adam King, George Kremer, Joseph Lawrence, Samuel M'Kean, Daniel H. Miller, Charles Miner, John Mitchell, Robert Orr, jun *William Ramsay, *John S. Sterigere, James S. Stephenson, *Joel B. Sutherland, Andrew Stewart, Espy Van Horne, James Wilson, George Wolf, [*one vacancy.*]

Delaware 1.—Louis M'Lane.

Maryland 9.—John Barney, Clement Dorsey, *Levin Gale, John I. Kerr, Peter Little, *Michael C. Sprigg *George C. Washington, John C. Weems, *Ephraim K. Wilson.

Virginia 22.—Not chosen.

North-Carolina 13.—Not chosen.

South-Carolina 9.—John Carter, *Warren R. Davis, William Drayton, James Hamilton, George M'Duffie, *Wm. D. Martin, Thomas R. Mitchell, *William T. Nuckolls, Starling Tucker.

Georgia 7.—*John Floyd, John Forsyth, *Tomlinson Fort, Charles E. Haynes, ‡Wilson Lumpkin, Edward F. Tattnall, Wiley Thompson.

Kentucky 12.—Not chosen.

Tennessee 9.—Not chosen.

Ohio 14.—Mordecai Bartley, Philemon Beecher ‡Wm. Creighton jun. *John Davenport, James Findlay, Wm. M'Lean, *Wm. Russell, John Sloane, Joseph Vance, Samuel T. Vinton, Elisha Whittlesey, William Wilson, John Woods, John C. Wright.

Louisiana 3.—William L. Brent, Henry H. Gurley, Edward Livingston.

Indiana 3.—*Thomas H. Blake, Jonathan Jennings, *Oliver H. Smith

Mississippi 1.—Willaim Haile.

Illinois 1.—*Joseph Duncan.

Alabama 6.—Not chosen.

Missouri 1.—*Edward Bates.

* *New Members.*

‡ *Members of a previous Congress but not of the present.*

It is a Spanish maxim, he who loseth wealth, loseth much; he who loseth a friend, loseth more; but he that loseth his spirits, loseth all.

The following useful and interesting article is from the pen of the Post Master at Hagerstown.

The Post Office.—The rapid growth of the United States in population, and power, is truly astonishing; it is something, new in the history of the world, and proves more conclusively than ten thousand volumes could do, the value of freedom, the blessings and importance of a Republican government founded on the will of the sovereign people.

Men who have lived thirty or forty years in the United States, can scarcely believe that the change in every thing in which the country is concerned have been so great; actors themselves in the important scenes which are daily exhibited, they cannot be fully sensible of the numerous changes which have taken place, without recurring to times that are past, and contrasting them with the present.

The Post Office Department itself is one calculated to excite our wonder.—Its progress has been silent, almost imperceptible, and seldom mentioned; yet that progress has been so rapid as almost to stagger belief, and did we not know its history to be true, it might pass and be received as a romantic tale, having no foundation in the region of fancy in the wanderings of imagination.

Thirty-six years ago (1790) there were only seventy five Post Offices in the whole of the United States; their number now (1826) exceeds six thousand five hundred; the extent of the post roads was then less than two thousand miles, they now exceed ninety thousand. The total amount of postages did not exceed thirty-eight thousand dollars. They are now more than twelve hundred thousand dollars. The transportation of the mails then cost about twenty-two thousand dollars annually, they now cost nearly eight hundred thousand dollars; and the compensation to Postmasters has increased from eight thousand to nearly four hundred thousand dollars.

Ever since the year 1800, when Thos. Jefferson was elected President, the increase of Post Offices and Mail routes has been very great; there were then less than one thousand post offices, only about twenty thousand miles of post roads, and the total amount of postages was nearly a million of dollars less than it is now. But since the close of the war in 1815, the post offices have been more than doubled, and so has the extent of post roads—there were only three thousand post offices and only forty-four thousand miles of post roads.

The nett revenue arising from the post office establishment necessarily decreases as the number of post offices and the extent of post roads increase, because at those new offices the Post-masters get nearly all the revenue arising from postages of letters, and in many cases the new mail routes, although a public convenience, become a dead loss to the establishment. The nett revenue during the late war was greater than at any other period, as the postages were then higher: and the number of post offices, and the extent of mail routes, were one half less. But so far as regards the public revenue, the establishment will do well if it does not bring the treasury in debt—for the amount of postages saved to the General Government in all its branches would amount to a large sum annually, and the transmission of all letters to and from members of Congress, and of all newspapers from printer to printer free, also decreases the amount of nett revenue very considerably—and newspapers are all carried at a very low rate of postage; even those that go from Maine to Georgia, or from Washington City to New Orleans, pay only one cent and a half.

The following are the Rates of Postage, established by an act of Congress, passed March 3d 1825.

For a single letter composed of one piece of paper, for any distance not exceeding 30 miles,	6 cents.
Over 30 miles and not exceeding 80,	10
Over 80 miles, and not exceeding 150,	12½
Over 150 miles, and not exceeding 400,	18¾
Over 400,	25

Double letters or those composed of two pieces of paper, are charged with double those rates; those of three pieces of paper, triple these rates. Letters composed of more than three pieces of paper are charged with but triple postage unless they weigh together one ounce avoirdupois in which case they are charged four postages, and at that rate for every ounce according to their weight.

For each newspaper not carried over 100 miles,	1 cent.
Over 100 miles,	1½

But it is only one cent if carried to any office within the State in which it is printed.

PAMPHLET POSTAGE.

Pamphlets published periodically not exceeding 100 miles, per sheet,	1½ cents
Over 100 miles, do.	2½
Pamphlets not published periodically, not exceeding 100 miles,	4
Over 100 miles,	6

The Postage of all letters intended to go to any foreign country must be paid as far as New-York, or the Sea-port from whence they are to go. But letters to Upper or Lower Canada can be forwarded through the United States' Agents at Kingston and Montreal, whether the postages are paid or not.

Persons sending letters by mail cannot be too particular in directing them properly, designating after the person's name for whom the letter is intended, the name of the town, and the county and the state where it is to go—and this should be written in a plain and bold hand, and in something like the following form:

Mr. James Dogood,
Lowndesville,
Carroll County,
Kentucky.

It is necessary that the name of the state and county should generally be mentioned, as there are so many places of the same name in the U. S. and often places of the same name in the same State. There are, for instance, 20 Washingtons, three of them in Pennsylvania; 16 Jeffersons, and 23 Jacksons, Jacksonvilles or Jacksonburghs, 3 of them in Ohio, 14 Springfields, 3 of them also in Ohis; and it is, therefore, not at all surprising, that letters should often be sent to a wrong office.

This is a serious and a growing evil. There should be few towns of the same name in one State, and where this is the case now, an alteration should take place immediately.

And all the teachers of the schools ought to be as particular as some few are, in learning their pupils how to direct letters properly; it is one of those lessons which is easily learned, and will be found useful through life: yet it is one of those which all are supposed to acquire without learning.

Hagerstown, Nov. 16.

From the New-York Enquirer.

A Rational Ambition.—Among the greatest of all blessings, that of being contented with our lot is one of the most desirable. No matter what that lot may be: if to labor under a fierce and intolerable sun, or to repose in comfortable obscurity in a cottage—if to pine amid the luxuries of a palace, or to live neglected in the bustle of a populous city, there is still a virtue, a philosophy in making ourselves contented with our condition. In not aspiring to what we cannot attain, or rendering ourselves miserable in disappointed efforts to soar beyond our reach. Contentment is happiness, is wealth; & we have every motive to be content with our lot from the reflection that, however miserable we may imagine ourselves, there are others, though unseen by us, more miserable.

Amidst the many great and invaluable blessings which our public institutions and form of government dispense with a liberal hand, an equality of rights may be considered the greatest. The highest office in the nation is attainable by all; every citizen is equally eligible, but every citizen is not equally, and here is the stumbling block. We all know we are eligible, and yet forget that circumstances and education have not qualified us, and instead of following the beaten, successful, happy and profitable track marked out, for us in early life, we attempt to soar, and fall; we lose the substance in grasping for the shadow.

The mechanic, who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, is the most independent of men; his ingenuity and industry supply the wants and comforts of others, who, in their turn, repay his labor, not only by affording him the substantials, but even the luxuries of life. However clever that mechanic may be in his peculiar line, he will fail when he bolts from the road, and pursues a new and intricate business. The humble but trite proverb, of "Shoemaker stick to your last," is full of instruction. When you ask a rich mechanic to leave his profitable business, and to accept a seat in the cabinet, or act as president of a bank you lead him from a profitable business, which he understands, to bewilder him with difficulties, and to pursue an ignus fatuus, and for the folly of a title and a name, he sacrifices his hard earned gains, and finally, has to return to the very employment that he abandoned with so much indifference, and to fight his way again in the world.

Let us be contented with our lot. Fortunes are rarely acquired rapidly, and at the same time honestly; but if chance should favor some, the old proverb will again be quoted, "Light come, light go." One dollar painfully earned is more valued than one hundred chance gains; the very facility of getting money is a misfortune, for we neglect its value, and when its all gone we see our error.

Recent events in this city, by which some reputable mechanics have been great losers, have called our attention to the subject; and which we hope may act as a beacon to others, and urge that greatest of all blessings, *Contentment.*

Congressional Summary.

19TH CONGRESS..2ND SESSION.

[*From the National Journal.*]

FRIDAY, Dec. 29.—In the Senate, yesterday, the resolution submitted by Mr. *Johnson*, of Kentucky, for an inquiry into the expediency of changing the Judicial System of the United States, so as to make the Execution Laws of the several States, for the time being, the rule to govern the Courts of the United States in the several States, was taken up and agreed to. The Senate then took up the Bankrupt Bill; and agreed to the amendments reported by the Committee, which were explained by Mr. *Hayne* and Mr. *Berrien.*

In the House of Representatives, Mr. *Reed* introduced a Resolution, referring it to the Naval Committee to consider the expediency of establishing a communication across the Isthmus of Panama. On motion of Mr. *Test*, it was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, to consider the propriety of allowing persons indebted to the United States for lands, to obtain a patent for their land, on paying the minimum price for such quantity as they may retain, the money already paid to be allowed a part. A Resolution offered by Mr. *Weems*, authorizing the appropriation of money, guns and ammunition, to other military academies than the West Point Academy; and another by the same gentleman, relative to priority of appointments, was for the present laid on the table. On motion of *Livingston*, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire relative to authorizing the Consuls of the United States to take the acknowledgments and proof of conveyancers of land, &c. in the District of Columbia.

The Bill relative to the establishment of the Florida Private Land Claims, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

The Bills relative to the roads in Michigan, and the road from Memphis to Little Rock, were also passed through Committee, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-day.

SATURDAY, Dec. 30.—In the Senate, a letter was read from the Vice-President to the Secretary of the Senate.—The Senate being for the present deprived of the services of its presiding officer, and there being an indisposition on the part of the Senators to go immediately into the election of a President *pro tempore*, an adjournment was moved and agreed to.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. *Rives*, of Virginia, submitted a resolution on the subject of suspending appropriations under the law authorizing certain surveys. Mr. *Bartlett* suggested a modification for the purpose of going further, and introducing the system of making specific appropriations for specific objects. Both the resolution and amendment were ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

A communication was received from the Vice-President of the United States, stating that certain charges had been lodged against him in one of the Executive Departments, and had been announced through one of the newspapers of the District, accusing him of a gross violation of his duty while Secretary of War, and challenging the freest investigation on the part of the House into his official conduct. The letter was heard with profound attention, and was referred to a committee to consist of seven members, to whom was delegated the power to send for persons and papers.

Both Houses adjourned till Tuesday.

Unparalleled fecundity.—Dr Q. F. Paddock, a respectable physician of Fort Covington, Franklin county, N. Y. gives in the Franklin Telegraph, an account of an extraordinary birth of *five children* at one time from the same mother—three daughters and two sons. Four of them were born alive, but lived only a short time. The birth was premature by about three months; but they were perfectly formed and well shaped. The average weight was about two pounds, and there was not much difference in their size.—Their parents lately emigranted from Ireland, and arrived in this country in August last. This is rendered more remarkable by the fact that the mother of these five was delivered of two children on the 20th of last February—making in the whole seven children in less than nine months.—These last were born on the 25th November, 1826.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Jan 6, 1827.

The Rev. AMARIAH BIGGS expects to preach in the Baptist Meeting House in this place on Saturday next, the 13th inst.

The Legislature of this State convened at Raleigh on Monday, the 25th ult. A large majority of both Houses were present. Bartlett Yancey, Esq. was elected Speaker of the Senate, and John Stanley, Esq. of the House of Commons. The Clerks and Doorkeepers of both Houses were also re-elected. On Wednesday by joint ballot of both Houses, Hutchins G. Burton, was re-elected Governor of the State, John Haywood Treasurer, Joseph Hawkins Comptroller, and William Hill Secretary; the three former for the ensuing year, the latter for three years, without opposition.

We have published such of the proceedings of the Legislature as we deem interesting to our readers. We have received the Governor's Message, but have not room for it in this paper—it shall appear next week. The important subject of Internal Improvements, the establishment of common schools at the public expense, the revisal of our criminal code, and the introduction of a new system of punishment, either by building a penitentiary or workhouses in different sections of the State, are the principal subjects embraced in the Message of the Governor.

Owing to the late change which has taken place in the transportation of the mail between Edenton and Norfolk thro' this place, our papers of last week for the south, have remained in the office until to-day. This will not be the case in future; they will be forwarded in the mail the same morning they are printed.

The man who was brought here in the schooner Francis D. Williams, sick of the small pox, has been carried to a house about two miles down the river, and all alarm has subsided.

An election is to be held in Perquimans County on Monday and Tuesday next, to supply a vacancy in the Legislature occasioned by the death of Mr. John Bogue, a representative from that county. The candidates are Benjamin Mullen, John Nixon and Robert Perry.

The Weather.—Snow fell here on Sunday night last to the depth of two or three inches, since which we have had a continuation of the coldest weather we have known here for many years. The ice in our creeks is two or three inches thick; and we have understood that the river was froze across a day or two since twelve miles below—a circumstance very rare in this part of the country.

We learn that the schooner Jane Maria, belonging to Mr. A. Fobes, jr. of this place, from Turks Island with a cargo of salt, went ashore on the Swash and bilged on the 28th ult. She is insured in Boston.

An act has passed the Legislature of South Carolina appropriating $10,000 to Mrs. Randolph, daughter of Thos. Jefferson. A letter from Columbia states that there was a proposition (in conversation) to buy Montecello and give it to her—but it was thought best to leave this for Virginia.

The Bankrupt Bill was taken up in the Senate of the United States on Thursday the 28th ult and the amendments reported by the committee agreed to, which were explained by Mr. Hayne and Mr. Berrien.

We understand (says the Norfolk Beacon) that the Capital Prizes in the 4th class of the Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery, were sold at the following places:

The Capital of $20,000, 2 quarters in the city of New-York, and 2 quarters in Hartford (Con.) and Providence (R. I.) The Capital of $10,000, one half in Providence (RI.) and the other half in Hartford (Con.) $5,000 in a whole ticket in New-York. We also understand that 4 prizes of $500 each, were sold in this Borough.

We understand (says the Baltimore Gazette of Friday) that a large number of highly respectable free colored people are preparing to embark in the Doris, for Liberia in Africa.

The convoy from Mexico City, which arrived at Vera Cruz 22d or 23d ult. brought 1,500,000 dollors, about half of the amount was to be forwarded to the U. States.

A letter to the editor of the N. Y. Post, from a correspondent at Washington, states that the Bankrupt Bill has been reported to the Senate is confined to cases of commercial Bankruptcy, on the principle of the late English Act. All that part of last year's which was of the nature of a general insolvent Law, for the relief and discharge of insolvent debtors, on their own application, is now omitted, and all the provisions are confined to merchants and traders. The several *acts of bankruptcy* (as they are technically called in the English Law,) which may entitle a creditor to claim a commission of bankruptcy against his debtor, are enumerated and defined; and in addition to those in the former bill, a stoppage of payment constituted one of them. The law is proposed to be administered by a single commissioner in each judicial district, to be paid liberally, by the day, and to possess extensive powers. This it is assumed, will be a sort of judicial office requiring professional learning and experience. The commissioner is empowered to appoint sub-commissioners for various purposes. These and other details were settled after much deliberation and discussion in a very able committee with the aid of many suggestions communicated by several distinguished judges and jurists.

The Convention between the United States and England, making provision for compensating the owners of private property taken from the U. S. after the close of the late war with Great Britain has been ratified by the President and Senate. The promptness with which the Convention was decided on in the Senate, confirms the opinion that it provides for an ample restitution to those of our citizens whose property had been taken from them subsequent to the war, and that it does them justice, and will give satisfaction to all the claimants.

[*Nat. Journal.*

State Legislature

IN SENATE

Monday, Dec. 25, 1826.

Fifty-eight members of the Senate appearing, and having qualified, on motion of Mr. Speight, of Greene, Bartlett Yancey, Esq. of Caswell county, was appointed Speaker, and conducted to the Chair, by the gentleman who nominated him.

On motion of Mr. Love, Benjamin H. Covington, of Richmond County, was appointed Clerk of the Senate, and James W. Clark, of Edgecombe Clerk Assistant.

On motion of Mr. Vanhook, Thos. B. Wheeler, of Rockingham county, was appointed Principal Door keeper, and Robt. Ray, of Wake, Assistant Door-keeper.

Tuesday, Dec. 26.

A message was received from the House of Commons, proposing a joint ballot immediately for three Engrossing Clerks, and stating that the following persons were in nomination for the appointment, viz:—Samuel Patterson, Thomas G. Stone, Wm. Cowan, Thomas Dews, J. H. Pool, Joseph A. Ramsay, Felix Axley, Carson, J. B. Jasper, Samuel Hill, W. R. Hinton, R. H. Wynne and William Street.

On motion of Mr Hill, of Franklin, the Senate proceeded to the appointment of standing committees which were as follows:

Committee of Claims.—Messrs. Love, Gray, Spaight, of Craven, Lane, Matthews, Baird, of Burke, Sellers and Bell.

Committee of Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs Speight, of Greene, Montgomery, Forney, Hawkins, Elliott, Hill, of Stokes, Burney & Wilson.

Committee of Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Vanhook, Croom, Mclan, Boddie, Gilchrist, Dargan, Alexander and Locke.

Committee of Finance.—Messrs. King, Sharp, M'Kay, Pickett, Hill, Franklin, Seawell, Williams, Beaufort, and Stokes.

A message was received from the House of Commons, proposing a joint ballot for Governor of the State, the meeting of the two Houses to-morrow morning, and informing that Hutchins G. Burton was in nomination for the appointment.

The Governor transmitted to both Houses of the Legislature, by his Private Secretary, his annual message, which being read, on motion of Mr. Speight, of Greene, it was ordered to be printed, one copy for each member.

Mr. Leak, from the balloting committee for Engrossing Clerks, reported that of the votes given, Patterson had 106, Stone 74, Cowan 67, Dews 67, Pool 63, Ramsay 32, Axley 27, Carson 24, Jasper 14, Holt 13,

ton 7. Wynne 6, and Street 5.—Ninety-one being a majority, Patterson only was elected.

Wednesday, Dec. 27.

Mr. Pickett presented the following:

Resolved, That so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Public Education—so much as relate to Internal Improvement—so much as relates to the lands acquired by purchase from the Cherokee Indians—so much as relates to the judiciary, penal code and the compensation of prosecuting officers——so much as relates to the militia laws—so much as relates to the migration of free persons of color into this state—so much as relates to the proposition of Jonathan Elliott, of Washington City, for publishing the debates of the different states, on the adoption of the federal constitution, be referred to select committees. Which resolution was adopted.

A message was received from the House of Commons, proposing to ballot immediately for two Engrossing Clerks, which was agreed to.

Mr. Sneed presented the following:—

Resolved, That the Canstitution of the U. States, and the several amendments to it, and the Constitution of this State, be printed one copy for each member of the General Assembly.

On the question shall this resolution pass its first reading, it was decided in the negative.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Dec. 25.

One hundred and sixteen members appearing and having been qualified, on motion of Mr. Shepherd, John Stanly, the member from the town of Newbern, was appointed Speaker, and conducted to the chair, from whence he returned thanks for the honor conferred on him.

On motion of Mr. Carson, Pleasant Henderson was appointed Clerk, and Charles Manly, Clerk Assistant—John Lumsden and Richard Roberts were appointed Doorkeepers.

Tuesday, Dec. 26.

On motion of Mr. Burke, a writ of election was ordered to issue to the sheriff of Perquimans County, to supply a vacancy in the representative from that county, occasioned by the death of John Bogue.

Wednesday, Dec. 27.

The House proceeded to the appointment of its Standing Committees. They are as follows:—

Claims.—Mess. Holland, Gordon, Whitaker, Spruill, Patterson, Walton, Barnard, Cox, Ellison, M'Millan, W. W. Jones, Brower, Alexander, Marshall and Hodges.

Internal Improvements.—Mess Ship, Swain, Hill, Donoho, Green, Arrington, Mhoon, Stedman, Blount, Burns, Moore, W. W. Jones, Fisher, Barnett, Strange and *M'Millan*.

Propositions and Grievances.—*Mess.* Carson, Clayton, *M'Gehee*, Ramsay, Gary, Houze, Hardy, Edwards, Whitehurst, Simmons, Stevens, Hampton, Settle and Seawell.

Education.—*Mess.* Love, Blevins, Scott, J. F. Lewis, Potter, Wyche, Iredell, White, Foy, Dickinson, Gilmour, *Morehead*, *Moore*, Shepherd, *M'Nair* and Howell.

Agriculture.—*Messrs.* St. Clair, Newland, Willis, Lewis, Rand, Latham, King, Dozier, Ball, Cox, Raiford, Sutton, Underwood, Torrence, Simpson, Wadsworth and Smith.

Privileges and Elections.—*Messrs.* Richardson, Edmondson, Boon, Web, Flowers, Sharpe, Ballman, Bozman, Adams, Kilpatrick, Frederick, Best, Walker, Linn, Gilmour and Alford.

On motion of Mr. Spruill,

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a select joint committee consisting of twenty members of each House, to be selected five from the 1st, five from the 2d, five from the 3d, and five from the 5th Judicial District, to enquire into the expediency of altering the time of holding the Fall Terms of the Superior Courts of the 1st, 2d, 3d and 5th Judicial Districts, and that said committee be authorised to report by bill or otherwise.

Several resolutions were offered referring the different subjects of the Governor's Message to committees.

The President and Secretary of the U. S. Lombard Association of the city of New York, have been arraigned before the bar of the court of oyer and terminer, under an indictment for a conspiracy to defraud. In opening the case, the District Attorney was very severe upon the parties. Among other things he averred that but only ten per cent of a capital of $300,000 was originally paid in, and that within the first year, upon the strength of this, bonds were issued to the amount of more than a million of dollars. He concluded by observing, that of all the enormous frauds that had been committed by the broken monied institutions in New-York, this was by far the worst in its character.

State Finances.—It appears by the Comptroller's annual Report (laid before the Legislature of North-Carolina on Tuesday the 26th ult.) that, for the past year, ending on the 31st October last, the Revenue of the State amounted to $133,-147 43, and the Expenditures to $123,-729 07.

The cause of the Greeks.—The Philadelphia papers inform us that the collection of a supply of provisions for the Greeks is progressing very rapidly in that city. A number of merchants and other gentlemen have pledged themselves to make liberal donations of flour, and it is expected that a cargo of 1500 barrels will be made out very soon.

Some months ago the Rev. James Armstrong preached at Harmony, near the Wabash, when a doctor of that place, a professed deist or infidel called on his associate to accompany him while he attacked the Methodist,' as he said. At first he asked Mr. Armstrong 'if he followed preaching to save souls,' he answered in the affirmative. He then asked Armstrong, if he ever saw a soul? 'No.' 'If he ever heard a soul?' 'No.' 'If he ever tasted a soul?' 'No.' 'If he ever smelt a soul?' 'No.' 'If he ever felt a soul?' 'Yes, thank God,' said Armstrong. 'Well,' said the doctor, 'there are four of the five senses against one that there is a soul. Mr. Armstrong then asked the gentleman if he was a doctor of medicine? And he was also answered in the affirmative.—He then asked the doctor 'if he ever saw a pain?' 'No.' 'If he ever heard a pain?' 'No.' 'If he ever tasted a pain?' 'No.' 'If he ever felt a pain?' 'Yes.' Mr. Armstrong then said, 'There are also four senses against one to evidence that there is a pain, and yet sir, you know that there is a pain, and I know that there is a soul;' the doc. appeared confounded and walked off.

[Indiana Gazette.

Anecdote of a Bully.—Some time between the year 1755 and 1760, a certain tall fierce looking captain was the bully of the Argyle Coffee house; he had the character of being an excellent swordsman, and his lofty bearing and menacing air had made him the terror of all the young officers that frequented the place. One cold afternoon as he was sitting in company with some half a dozen young officers by the fire, himself occupying the best seat, in front of the grate, he suddenly rose up, took off his cocked hat, laid it down upon his chair, and swearing a tremendous oath, added that he who moved that hat must fight him; he then left the room. Captain, afterwards General Frazer, (who was killed at Saratoga, in the American war,) entered the room shortly after, lifted the hat from off the chair, laid it on the table, and took the vacant seat. On this, one of the officers who had heard the fighting captain's denunciation, asked Frazer, if he knew to whom the hat belonged. He said he did not, and was told that it was Captain ——'s hat, and that he had said that he who moved it must fight him.—"Did he?" said Frazer, (who was an excellent swordsman, having been bred in France,) did he?" and rising up, he very coolly lifted the hat off the table, and laid it on the coals in the grate. The bully returned in time to get a glimpse of the remains of his ill fated chapeau, as it disappeared amid the burning embers, and advancing into the middle of the room, he, with a martial strut, and voice of thunder, demanded "Who did this?" "I did it," replied Frazer, with a sardonic grin, and turning round his head at the same time, but continuing to keep his seat in front of the grate, "I did it."—"You did it, Sir!" said the bully, giving a tremendous stamp with his foot, and looking as if he would annihilate Frazer.—"Yes, I did it, Sir." On this the hero of the Argyle military Coffee House exclaimed—"Then by G—d! the man that can do this, can do any thing;" and turning round upon his heels he made a speedy exit, and was never to be seen again in that quarter of the city.

Extraordinary Sang Froid.—In one of the very bloody battles of the Vendean war, two French Noblemen were left wounded in the field among the dead. One complained loudly of his pains, the other, after long silence, thus offered him consolation:—"My friend, whosoever you are, remember that our God died on the cross, our King on the Scaffold; and if you have strength to look at him who now speaks to you, you will see that both his legs are shot away."—*W. Bailey's Records of Patriotism.*

A useful hint to young men.—For your own comfort, for your friend's solace, for the sake of your eventual prosperity, cultivate a strict and manly habit of economy. It is impossible to raise a good character without it. And this one single article, economy, connected with moderate talent, will recommend you to all with whom you may wish confidence or expect remuneration. Assistance, should you need it, will not be withheld, if it is known, that your care of personal expense is correct.

CONJUGAL FELICITY.

Of all the gratifications human nature can enjoy, and of all the delights it is formed to impart, none is equal to that which springs from a long tried and natural affection.—The happiness which arises from conjugal felicity is capable of withstanding the attacks of time, grows vigorous in age, and animates the heart with pleasure and delight, even when the vital fluid can scarcely force a passage through it.

No man ever prospered in the world without the consent and cooperation of his wife, let him be ever so frugal, industrious, or successful; all avails nothing if she is unfaithful to his trust, or profusely squanders in pleasure and dissipation those sums which toil and application gained: but if she unites in mutual endeavors or rewards his labor with an endearing smile, with what confidence will he resort either to his merchandize or farm; fly over lands; sail upon the seas; meet difficulty and encounter danger—if he knows that he is not spending his strength in vain, but that his labor will be rewarded by his sweets of home. How delightful is it to have a friend to cheer, and a companion to sooth the solitary hours of grief and pain! Solitude and disappointment enter into the history of every man's life, and he is but half provided for his voyage, who finds but an associate for *happy hours*, while for his *months of darkness* and *distress*, no sympathising partner is prepared!

Prudence and foresight can neither ward off the stroke of disease, nor prevent the calamities which are ordained by Heaven. Affluence cannot purchase release from pain, nor tenderness cool a fever in the blood; yet there is an ear opened to the married man's complaints; a heart ready to sympathise in his sorrows; an eye bedewed with tender drops of compassion; and a life that is absolutely bound up in his: and as enjoyment derives additional relish from anticipation, so misery loses the poignancy of its barb in the bosom formed for sympathetic kindness.

A SERMON OF SERMONS.

Nay, ladies and gentlemen, be not alarmed at the title, you never heard or read a shorter in your lives, nor a truer—a bold assertion you will say, to the proof then.

Text from Job.—'Man is born to trouble, as the sparks fly upwards.'

I shall divide the discourse into, and consider it under the following heads.

First, man's ingress into the world.

Secondly, His progress thro' the world.

Thirdly, and lastly, His egress out of the world.

And first, Man's ingress into the world—is naked and bare.

Secondly, His progress through the world is trouble and care.

Thirdly, and lastly, His egress out of the world is nobody knows where.

But to conclude—

"If we do well here, happen what will I cannot fear;
I can tell you no more if I preach for a whole year."

We understand that in New-York the Keepers of cellars have commenced a new branch of traffic, which promises to be profitable to themselves, and beneficial to the community. We allude to their recent practice of selling hot coffee in the morning as a substitute for the usual drams. This is a custom which we have before recommended to the dealers in this city, but it has been little attended to. We believe that if it were once introduced into our city, a large proportion of those who are now in the daily habit of drinking spirituous liquors would prefer a dish of warm coffee or tea But as neither can be procured, they are fain to put up with their "solitary dram." We think a cellar established for the purpose of selling coffee, tea, milk, &c. would soon find competition the "soul of business," on the alert to share the profits and contribute its part towards a reformation in the habits of the people.—[*National Philanthropist.*

Calendar, for 1827.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
January		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
February	28	29	30	31	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
March	25	26	27	28	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
April	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
May	29	30	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
June	27	28	29	30	31	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
August	29	30	31	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
September	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
October	30	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
November	28	29	30	31	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
December	25	26	27	28	29	30	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					

PRICES CURRENT.

Elizabeth-City, Jan. 6, 1827.

Bacon—none.
Butter—20 cents per pound.
Brandy Cogniac—$1 75.
Do. Apple—65 cents.
Rum—West-India, 80 a 85
Do. New-England, 40 a 45.
Gin—Country, 40 a 4.
Do. Holland, $1 a 1 1¼.
Gunpowder—per keg $7.
Whiskey—40 a 45 cts.
Wheat—none.
Corn—per bushel 40 a 50 cents.
Flaxseed—none.
Chocolate—per pound, 18 a 20 cts.
Candles—Sperm, 42 cts.
Do. mould, 14 a 16 cts.
Do. dipt, 10 a 12½
Cheese—10 a 12½
Coffee—16 a 17 cts.
Flour—per bbl. $6 a 6½.
Lard—none.
Meal—per bushel, 62½.
Molasses—per gallon, 33 cts.
Pork—per bbl. $11 a 13.
Sugar—per cwt. $9 a 10.
Salt—Liverpool, 50 cts.
Do. Turks-Isl. 60 a 65 cts.
Shingles—Building, $2 50
Do. Sale, $1 50.
W. O. Hhd. Staves—$18 a 20.
R. O.—do. do. $10.
Bbl. Staves—$6 a 7
Oil—Linseed, $1.
Oil—Sperm, $1.
Oil—Fish, 40 a 45.
Rice—pr. 100 lbs. $3½ a 4.
Tobacco—plug, 15 a 16.

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

State of the Atmosphere for the last past

	S A M.	12 noon.	4 P M.
Saturday,	28	38	36
Monday,	21	26	29
Tuesday,	24	30	33
Wednesday,	32	36	36
Thursday,	38	38	38
Friday,	28	30	31

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 30th, Schr. Eliza Richmond, Richmond, from Dominica, in ballast.

" Schr. Edward, Williams, from Boston, in ballast.

" Schr Good Intent, Hall, Boston, in ballast.

31st, Schr Widow's Son, Morris, from Gaudeloupe, molasses to L. C. Moore.

Jan. 4th, Schr. Experiment, Tripp, from Barbodoes, via St. Thomas, in ballast.

" Schr. Morning Star, Baker, Nevis, in ballast.

" Schr. Superb Hope, Chase, from Boston, merchandize to A. Fobes, jun. Spoke N. E. from Cape Hatteras schr. Splendid of Sandwich.

" Schr. Only Son, Small, Boston, in ballast.

At Ocracock, bound here, schr Eveline, Fuller, Kingston, (Mass.)

To clear to-day,

Schr. Mary Frances, Stevens, for St. Domingo, with shingles and peas by A. Fobes, jun.

To sail to-day.

Schr. Cyrene, Summers, for Boston, corn by the master.

Schr. Edward, Williams, for Charleston, with corn by I. Fearing.

DEPARTED.

5th, Schr. Harvest, Owens, for Wilmington, with corn and shingles by A. Williams.

" Schr. Elizabeth, Roberson, for Savannah, with corn by Lemuel C. Moore.

Capt. Stevens of the Mary Frances arrived here about the 24th ult. reports the schr. Economy, of Gloucester for Wilmington off Ocracock 20th in distress.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, at Elizabeth-City, 1st of January 1827, which if not taken out before the 1st of April next will be sent to the General Post-Office.

Wm. Apley 2, Allen Ames, Nehemiah Baker 2, Obed Baker, Silas Bowen, Thomas W. Butler, James Barber, E. Crocker, Gushun Clark, Daniel Clark, Wm. Cooper, Esq. Jason Chase, Wm. H. Davis, Joseph Foster, Dexter Gilbert, Agness Gilbert, C. C. Green, Isaac Griffin, Wm. B. Gregory, Willis Gallop, John L. Holberson, J. W. Hinton, Wm. Hasea, Wm. N. Ivey 2, Daniel Joy, Amelia Japman, John Kay, Ephraim Kite, Ambrose Knox 2, John Knowin, Seth Clark Mucion, Catharine Mullen, Margaret Morris, N. Mitchell, Wm. M. Nixon, G. F. Overman, Isaac Overman, Wm. Prider, Edward Peck, Den., ey B. Pendleton, Solomon Pool, sen. Thomas Reed, Henry Readen, Wm. B. Shephard 3, Orin Sears, Robert E. Smith 2, Adam Shaw, Alson Spence 2, William Sinclair, Wm. Sawyer, Wm. Turner, Wm. Wilson, John R. Warrington, Anthony Whitehurst, Richard West.

Isaiah Fearing, P. M.

Elizabeth-City, Jan. 6.

FOR SALE.

37 Hhds. prime retailing molasses.

L. C. Moore.

Elizabeth-City, January 6. Et

Jas. A. Armistead & Co.

Have received in addition an assortment of Ladies and Misses Morocco and Seal skin SHOES.

Elizabeth-City, Jan. 6.

ATTENTION!!!

Elizabeth-City Guards.

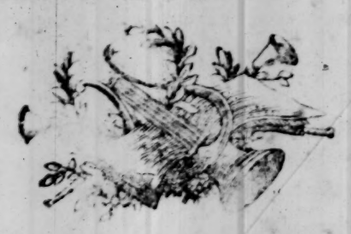
You are hereby commanded to appear on parade on SATURDAY next, the 13th, at 10 o'clock, at the usual place, armed and equipped as the law directs for inspection—punctual attendance is required. You will appear in winter dress, dark pantaloons and jackets as usual.

By order of the Captain.

John Gorman, O. S.

Elizabeth-City, Jan. 6.

POETRY.



SELECTED.

WHAT IS WOMAN LIKE?

An eastern prince his vizers once assembled, [sembled?
And asked them what a woman most re-
One said the Sun, the source of light,
Which made all nature gay:
When woman's present, all is bright,
All dull, when she's away.

Woman, cried one, we can compare
To naught so justly, as to air—
'Tis light, indeed, and apt to fly;
But unites the *earth* and *sky*.
So woman, at creation given,
Stood as a link 'twixt man and heaven.

She's like the rainbow, said a third,
That when the elements are stirred
To strife, dissolves the storm,
Its aspect does sweet calm diffuse;
We're dazzled by its brilliant hues,
Its symmetry of form.

But who the prize possessed? Sure, no man:
'Tis an illusion—so is woman.

The prince, who found his council thus divided,
Left the perplexing question undecided.

LOVE IN THE MYRTLE'S BLOOM IS SEEN.

With each expanding flower we find
Some pleasing sentiment combined.
Love in the *myrtle's* bloom is seen,
Remembrance, to the *violet* clings,
Peace, brightens in the *olive's* green,
Hope, from the half closed *iris* springs,
And victory in the *laurel* grows,
And woman blushes in the *rose*.

On a Perfumed Lady.

You say y're sweet; how should we know
Whether that you be sweet or no?
From powders and perfumes keep free
Then we shall smell how sweet you be.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

Story of Amelia Howard.

That clandestine marriages are generally productive of unhappiness, is an observation which the experience of every age proves to be just. The act of obtaining a wife surreptitiously is by many deemed heroic, and praiseworthy; but by none, I may venture to assert, but those whose mind has received improper bias from unprincipled associates, or from seductive books or amusements.—It is not surprising that a union thus secretly effected should often disappoint the fond and romantic hopes of the intrepid adventurers. They set out in the full idea of enjoying that happiness which they imagine is centred in themselves; and resolve to make up in love what they may loose in the good opinion of their friends.—Hence they are very apt to overrate the passion: and upon being convinced of error, vent their disappointment in sighs, upbraidings and tears.

That union which is not established upon the broad basis of mutual confidence, firm affection, and inflexible virtue, can never prove happy.—What confidence can a man have in his wife, when he finds that, on a slight persuasion, she could be prevailed upon to tear asunder those powerful ties, which duty holds to be inviolable? There is something in female delicacy and virtue that is ever averse from actions that are not stamped with the seal of approbation; and it is lamentable that so many girls should be so blinded by passion as not to see & know that she who oversteps the bounds of duty opens a door for the admission of guests, who under the mask of friendship, may despoil the house, and deprive it of its comforts.

I address this paper to those who have just entered upon the theatre of life, who are yet single, and whose vivacity has seldom permitted them to give a serious thought upon the subject of their future destiny. A true gentleman, young ladies, despises every action that originates in meanness; and there are few actions, to which that character will apply, more despicable than that of forming a family alliance in an incorrect or clandestine manner. He knows and feels the immense importance of reputation and will make any sacrifice to preserve it untarnished. Hence, if he meets a refusal to an honorable application, he will endeavor to obviate by a candid discussion of them; and should his arguments not be successful in convincing or pursuading, he will retire with manly pride, and either postpone his overtures to a more favorable period, or abandon the object of his attention.

Fortunately for the happiness of all mankind, all clandestine marriages do not terminate equally unpropitious; and instances may be produced wherein the parties have proved shining examples of conjugal tenderness and harmony. But these instances are rare, and do not militate against my position, which is—that a union thus effected is dishonorable, and consequently deserving the highest censure.

That repentance which comes too late, never fails to be attended with anguish of mind, the less able to be endured the more conscious we are of deserving it.—And the memory of former joys seems to brighten in proportion as our present prospects become adverse and gloomy; as if that faculty were deputed to be the inflictor of punishment, by contrasting what we once were, with what we now are; which leads to the melancholly conclusion—That we might have been happier, had we acted with more circumspection and prudence.

Amelia Howard was the third daughter of John Howard, formerly an eminent merchant of the city of Boston. Mr. Howard had the misfortune to lose his wife, after a happy union of ten years; she died, leaving behind her three daughters and one son. Amelia, whose history I am about to relate, was only five years old at this distressing period; and consequently was not sensible of the value of the mother she had lost.—Mr. Howard being in the prime of life, and feeling the want of a partner to superintend the concerns of his household, after a lapse of fourteen months from the decease of his first wife, introduced a new mother to his little family.

For some time affairs wore a very pleasing aspect, and Mr. Howard's friends congratulated him on his seemingly prudent choice; but the period was not far distant when all these flattering prospects were to be overclouded, and the demon of discord was fated to usurp the dwelling of harmony and love. Mrs. Howard was possessed of so ungovernable temper, which was only calm when no adverse event aroused it into action.—Such an event she was doomed to encounter.—The children, in play, unfortunately happened to be guilty of a misdemeanor which, in her eyes, was unpardonable.—She broke out into a violent rage, and proceeded to such extremities, that Mr. Howard, to keep peace and preserve his children from abuse, removed them from his house, and placed them under the guardianship of a maiden sister, who resided in another part of the city.

Children that are taken from under the eye of their parents, are very apt to suffer by the change. Such was the case with Mr. Howard's; who, feeling that the yoke of bondage was removed, considered themselves as perfectly free to act as they pleased; notwithstanding Miss Howard used her utmost endeavors to restrain them within the bounds of sobriety and decorum.

As Amelia advanced to womanhood she gave evident tokens of an amiable disposition. But her education had been neglected. She wanted an attentive mother to instruct her in domestic duties; to counsel her against the snares and delusions of the world; and, in short, to qualify her for that sphere in life, which the fortune and the reputation of her father gave her a title to move in.

Mr. Howard was a man of the world, and so taken up with its concerns that he neglected his duty as a parent: and, excepting that he liberally provided for the temporal wants of his absent children, seldom gave a thought with regard to their future welfare and happiness.—From this neglect sprung a train of evils, the malignant influence of which he was destined to suffer; and, at a period of his life too, when he was the least enabled to endure them.

Amelia was now a woman; beautiful, lively, and engaging. Her company was courted by several young gentleman of family and reputation; but her vivacity would not permit them to be upon more intimate terms with her than mere politeness allowed.

In the same street wherein Miss Howard resided, a young man, named Saunderson, kept a dry goods store. She had purchased several small articles of him, at sundry times; but one day having bought a piece of muslin, he insisted upon carrying it home for her. She endeavored to dissuade him from his intention, by informing him that her servant would save him that trouble; but finding him resolute in his purpose, and her entreaties in vain, she consented; and he walked with her to her place of residence. The next day, Mr. Saunderson waited upon Miss Amelia to inquire concerning her health. Hence an intimacy commenced; and after a courtship of six weeks, the beautiful Miss Howard consented to elope with Mr. Saunderson.

The evening for their nuptials was fixed. Saunderson had taken lodgings in a distant part of the city; and, in conjunction with a friend, had settled the plan of their proceedings. The fatal period arrived; a coach was provided; and Amelia, placing herself under the protection of her lover and his confidant, was hurried to a tavern, where, a clergyman being sent for, they were shortly united in the sacred bands of wedlock.

Saunderson and his friend retired to express their joy over a bottle of Madeira, leaving Amelia in the chamber, wherein the ceremony was performed, without one being to support her at that solemn and eventful period. She sat down, and leaning her head upon her hand, became deeply engaged in thought. After a few minutes, hearing the door opened with rudeness, she turned hastily to learn the cause. Judge of her consternation upon beholding her husband and his associate so much inebriated, that it was with difficulty they could enter the room. She started from her seat, and seizing her bonnet, which was lying on the table at hand, sprang out of the chamber, and in an instant found herself in the street. Fear gave her speed—a few moments brought her to her own home; where, breathless, she had no sooner entered, than sitting down on a chair she instantly fainted.

It unfortunately happened that no one was in the house except her eldest sister; who, overcome with fright, was hardly capable of affording any assistance. A dash of of cold water in the face, however, brought Amelia to her senses; who soon quieted the alarm of her sister by disclosing to her the whole history of the transaction. Her sister reproved her in a tender manner for her imprudence; counselled her with regard to her present conduct; and it was finally resolved that she should break off all connexion with Saunderson forever.

The next morning the bridegroom appeared with evident tokens of confusion and disgrace.—He attempted to apologize for his base conduct by declaring that he had been deceived by the landlord, who had treacherously adulterated the wine which had occasioned his intoxication.—But finding his wife more resolute than he expected, he fell upon his knees, kissed her hand, wept, and made so many protestations of innocency, and vows of eternal constancy and love, that the unfortunate and gentle Amelia overcome by his attitude, his tears, and his intreaties, regardless of her resolve, sunk down upon his bosom, and clasping him in her arms passionately exclaimed, "I submit."

The sister of Amelia, concluding it would be vain to oppose this fresh resolve, agreed to accompany her to her new home; where, after giving her some good advice relative to her future conduct, she left her, but not without many embraces and many tears.

Mr. Howard during the abovementioned transactions was absent, on business, in the state of New-York, and was not apprised of his daughter's imprudence until his return. As soon as he arrived, and before he had the least intimation of this affair, he called at his sister's to visit his children. Amelia, since she had attained her sixteenth year, had shared more of his attention than formerly; for he often declared that she most resembled her mother of all his daughters.—Judge of his astonishment, ye who are parents, upon being told of the disgrace of his favorite daughter. He paced the floor for some moments in silence—his face became alternately flushed and pale, at length he sat down, and, with a countenance on which was depicted marks of unusual anguish of mind, clasping his hands, exclaimed, "my God is it possible!"

Amelia now had leisure to reflect on her past conduct. Already she had repented of her indiscretion. The thought of the grief which she had occasioned in a tender father filled her with remorse. Her seclusion from her friends, particularly her sisters, who were forbidden to visit her overwhelmed her with distress.—She consumed the tedious hours of the day which were passed in the absence of her husband, in unavailing sighs and tears. At length, driven almost to distraction at the idea of her forlorn and solitary situation, she boldly resolved to cast herself at the feet of her father, to implore his forgiveness, and to entreat him once more to bless and acknowledge her as his daughter.

In pursuance of this determination, she reached his door, and having gained admittance sat down waiting, with anxiety, his arrival. Mr. Howard in a few moments entered the parlor; but beholding Amelia, who was leaning upon a piano with a handkerchief to her eyes, walking hard two or three times across the room; then, suddenly recollecting himself, he gave her a look expressive of stern displeasure and was just hastening out of the door when she sprang from the chair seized his hand, and casting up her lovely blue eyes, suffused with tears, wildly and tenderly exclaimed, "My Father!" The sound of her voice and particularly the endearing appellation she uttered, aroused in spite of the resolution of Mr. Howard, all the sensibilities of his soul; he broke from her, and throwing himself upon the sofa, gave vent to his feelings in a torrent of tears.

After this tempest of grief had subsided, Mr. Howard told his daughter that he freely forgave her, and hoped she would so conduct herself in future as to merit his forgiveness. "But, my dear," continued he, "I shall find it a more difficult task to pardon your husband; there is something in the manner in which he has obtained your hand, so mean and so odious, that I cannot suppress an expression of contempt which his ungentlemanly conduct has excited." Mr. Howard was about to proceed, but, finding Amelia much affected at his strictures dropped the subject; and after making several inquiries respecting her mode of life, gave her his arm, and accompanied her to her home.

From the Christian Spectator.

Translation of Ecclesiastes, xii, 1—7.

With a Brief Explanation of the Nature of the Imagery employed, and the sentiment conveyed by it.

1 Remember now thy Creator in the
days of thy youth.
Before the days of evil come,
Or the years draw nigh in which thou
shalt say,
There is to me no pleasure in them:

2 Before the light of the sun is darkened,
Or of the moon, and the stars,
Or the clouds return after the rain:

3 Before the day when the keepers of
the citadel tremble,
The men of strength bow down,
The grinders cease from their labor because they are few, [kened.
The prospect from the windows is dar-

4 The doors are shut toward the street,
When the sound of the grinding is low,
And one starts up at the noise of a sparrow [ed:
And all the daughters of song are hush-

5 Also, that which is high is feared,
And terrors are in the way,
Yea, the almond is loathed,
The locust becomes disgusting,
And stimulants to appetite are ineffectual
For man is going to his eternal home,
And the mourners are passing in procession through the streets;

6 Before the silver chain is served,
And the golden cup dashed in pieces;
The bucket at the fountain is crushed,
And the wheel at the cistern is broken;

7 For the dust is returning to the earth
as it was,
And the spirit to God who gave it.

The object of the sacred writer, in the passage which I have just recited, is to enforce upon the young the importance of an early remembrance of their Creator, by a consideration of the evils incident to old age. The gloom, and feebleness, and despondency, of this period of life, are arrayed before the mind in a series of images, of remarkable elegance and expressiveness.

The first image is that of a long continued storm. Thick rain-clouds obscure the heavens, excluding the light of the sun by day, and that of the moon and stars by night. As often as a short cessation of the storm, and a momentary gleaming through of light excite hope of fair weather, so often is hope disappointed: the clouds again condense and gather blackness; which is the meaning of the phrase "the clouds return after rain."—At such a season, how does every thing wear the appearance of gloom; how do the spirits sink, and how does all energy of action cease! Thus gloomy, thus desponding is old age. The sun light of anticipation and hope is departed and bouyancy of youthful spirits depressed.

The next image is that of a besieged fortress.—Many of its defenders have been slain. The enemy without threatens. All is anxiety & alarm. The keepers tremble. The strong men are reduced by watching and hunger, and are bowed down with anxiety and fear. The grinders cease from their labors because they are few. It is well known that in Palestine, and in the east generally, the grinding of corn is a domestic manual operation, performed in preparing every meal. How vivid a conception of the gloomy state of the fortress is excited at once in our minds by this simple but picturesque allusion! So reduced is the number of its defenders, such terror has seized upon the survivors, that the most necessary occupations are suspended: even the grinders cease from their labor in preparing food. Other circumstances follow in the description, if possible, still more expressive. From fear of the enemy, they close the doors and darken the windows. Silence and terror reign. The noise of the grinding, that once denoted plenty, is now low; the melody of all the daughters of song is hushed; and now the notes of the harmless sparrow causes them to start with trepidation.—No circumstances could have been selected, better adapted to produce in the mind a lively conception of the gloom and helplessness of a city thus deprived of its defenders, exhausted its resources, and filled with consternation. The description is characterized throughout by the most expressive speciality: there is nothing general, nothing unnecessary. But this whole description, elegant and forcible as it is, has been not unfrequently degraded by interpreters, in their attempts to force the several parts into symbols of some portion of the human body, or some special feature of old age.—How perfectly dignified and natural does it appear, when we regard it in a general view; considering the gloom, and helplessness, and exhaustion of advanced years!

The writer now proceeds to a literal enumeration of some of the characteristics of the aged. That which is high is feared, and terrors are in the way; that is, their feebleness caused them to shrink back from their effort: to walk, especially to ascend an eminence, seems to them an arduous task. 'I remember the time,' said one who had attained the great age of 136 years 'when those high mountains seemed to me but mole hills.' Their appetite for food has also forsaken them. The almond once so highly esteemed is now loathsome. The locust, a species of which is considered as a delicious food by the oriental nations, has become disgusting. And those condiments, which once had power to sharpen the appetite, are now ineffectual. Surely old age, without the favor of God, is a *day of evil*, in which one *must* say: *there is no pleasure.*

To complete this highly wrought picture, several striking images are introduced alluding to the near approach of death.—The parting of the silver chain or chord, by which at oriental feasts, the chandeliers were suspended from the ceiling, with the consequent destruction of the golden oil vessel; and the breaking of the wheel and the bucket, by which water was drawn from their fountains or cisterns, represent the destruction of life and the dissolution of the body; by a figure similar to that which modern writers use, when they say 'the lamp of life is extinguished.'

Youth, then, says the sacred writer, is the fittest season to enter into the service of God, and secure his favor; when all is light and cheerful, and every power is in full vigor. Delay not till old age approaches with its complicated evils; then all is dark and gloomy, as when dark clouds, constantly returning, shut out the light of the sun, and the moon, and the stars:—then all is weakness, despondency and terror, as in a besieged fortress, when its defenders tremble, its strong men are bowed down, its doors and windows are closed and barred, the noise of merriment and even of necessary occupations, is silenced, and the chirping of an innocent sparrow excites alarm; the strength and appetite fail; man is about to go to his eternal home, and the mourners are about to pass in procession through the streets; the silver chain will soon be parted, and the golden cup dashed in pieces; the wheel and the urn at the fountain will soon be broken: the dust must return to earth as it was, and the spirit unto God who gave it.

Happy they who listen to the persuasive eloquence of this beautiful portion of the sacred writings! who devote the freshness and vigor of their youthful days to the service of their Creator! Thus he will be their friend. His love will beam upon their souls, when the storms of adversity and darkness of age overtake them. When nature is despondent and sinks from infirmity, a light from heaven will cheer them.—And though the earthly house of their tabernacle be dissolved, they have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

ENIGMA.

My head's in the ground, and my body's in bed;
In bigness my mouth far surpasses my head;
I run without feet—to my bed I'm confined,
And reflect, though I neither have [illegible]
JERNUS.

Some write lines to fill a volume,
But I to justify a column.